

1

ACKD. BY

Rural District of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1963



BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

A. TOMES LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET

1964

38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

August, 1964.

**To the Council of the Rural District of
WARWICK**

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to make an annual report to you on the health of your district during 1963. There has been little infectious disease and the population of the district increased remarkably, i.e. by close upon five per cent.

Water.—Very severe winter weather persisted throughout the months of January and February. Many pipes were frozen, some at a depth below ground. This was particularly hard for elderly householders in spite of the praiseworthy efforts of your staff.

Sewage Disposal.—By the end of the year work was well advanced upon sewer laying in connection with your Lapworth scheme. Completion of this will abolish three small and unsatisfactory works built by private developers and do away with the expensive collection from pail closets and cesspools. Improvements were made to sewers at Sherbourne so as to exclude infiltration of soil water; a start was also made to work which will lead to 14 houses at Crackley Crescent being connected to Kenilworth sewers.

Improvements were made to the Disposal Works at Shrewley and Leek Wootton. Preparations were being made to start the Old Milverton and Bubbenhall schemes. Consideration was being given to certain other schemes of which details will be found in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

Refuse Disposal.—At a time when there are many threats to the boundaries of rural districts, it is instructive to note the surveyor's opening remarks. The Council, he says, operate a weekly backdoor collection in all their collection area. Semi-urban parishes have a service which compares well with that given in adjacent towns while the rural service is in advance of the general standard of rural districts. Something very good indeed will be required to do better than this.

Royal Show.—The department faced a stern challenge in scavenging and draining the Royal Show site during its first season in Stoneleigh Park. Heavy rain complicated the task which was well performed with willing help from the men and valuable and practical help from neighbouring authorities. This was also available for the inspection of food premises and supervision of catering hygiene. It will be idle to pretend that all in this latter sphere was as good as one could wish. If and when a decision is taken that this will become a permanent show ground, one hopes that improved kitchen facilities will rank high on the priority list.

Caravans.—Last year's report described the abatement of public health nuisances at Seaton's field by a High Court Judgment. However the site owner was not directly concerned in these proceedings and allowed further occupation of the site which gave rise to deplorable and insanitary conditions about which there were many justifiable complaints. As the promised action was not taken, the Council was obliged to have charges heard before the local magistrates who upheld the Council's case.

Clean Air.—No progress has been possible with the suspended proposals to make a survey with a view to smoke control orders. Your delegates to the National Society for Clean Air Annual Conference heard a full discussion of the position in regard to supplies of suitable smokeless fuel. This has since been clarified by Circular 69/63 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which deals with situations where it may be necessary to discourage the use under new smoke control orders either of gas coke suitable for open fire burning or of electric appliances which draw current outside off-peak hours. This makes for a more flexible administration of certain provisions of the act so as to take account of local difficulties but more expensive appliances, hitherto excluded, many in future rank for percentage grants. Thus grants will cost more or less work can be done for the same outlay.

My sincere thanks are due to the members and officers of the Council, especially the Chief Public Health Inspector for much help and kindness.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Warwick Rural District.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1963	...	...	28,310
Area of district	...	...	55,363 acres
Product of penny rate	...	...	£4,175 1.5
Total number of permanent dwellinghouses and flats	...	...	8,119
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	20.0
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	18.4
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	10.5
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	9.4
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	8.2
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	10.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	11.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—

Population.—The population rose by 770 persons. Excess of births over deaths accounted for 301 so that 469 are presumed to be new arrivals in your district.

Details of statistics for the past few years are given in Table II.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health.

F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., B.Chir.,
M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

K. D. YOUNG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(resigned 5th November, 1963).

Public Health Officers.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

E. ARTHUR LYNE, Cert. Public Health Inspector, Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. E. QUALTROUGH, Cert. Public Health Inspector. Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

F. V. DENNIS, Cert. Public Health Inspector,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
(resigned 30th November, 1963).

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

R. L. KING.

Clerks.

Miss J. MAHER.

*S. BUCKLEY.

*Miss B. GIBBONS WARD.

* (Members of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part-time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H.'s office).

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF AREA

Water.—On the 1st April, 1963 administration of the District's water supply passed from the Council to the newly formed South Warwickshire Water Board. The supplies have where available, been sufficient in quantity and quality and are not plumbo-solvent.

At this time the construction of the Eastern Area Water Scheme was in progress. When completed, this will provide water to the parishes of Eathorpe, Hunningham, Weston-under-Wetherley and Wappenbury. In 1963 the Board took over the installation at Budbrooke Barracks formerly operated by the War Department

During the year the Tachbrook Booster Station and associated mains Scheme was commenced and completed. This involved the provision of a new booster pump at Tachbrook reservoir, a 6in. water main at Whitnash to provide a supply to a caravan site and a 6in. link main at Bishops Tachbrook.

Regular analyses have been made and supplies chlorinated as necessary.

The number of houses within the District supplied from public mains direct is 7,170, and by means of standpipes 296. Within the Board's area there are 5,300 houses supplied direct and 18 by way of standpipes to populations of 15,800 and 50 persons respectively.

Bacteriological examination of public supplies

Whitnash 2 samples Both satisfactory

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER (in parts per million)

Source	Date	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Chlorides	Nitrate Nitrogen	O ₂ absorbed 27° C.	Nitrite	Hardness			Remarks
								T	P	Total	
Rowington borehole	27/8/63	0.04	0	22	0.4	0	0	95	50	145	Quality good. No free chlorine
Shrewley borehole	27/8/63	0.12	0	18	0.02	0.1	0	95	65	160	Ditto
Whitnash borehole	27/8/63	0	0	43	3.4	0.3	0.003	230	215	445	Ditto

D. HOUSING

As will be seen from the following Table, action under Part II of the Housing Act has been on a very limited scale. This has been curtailed because of the number of houses already condemned and from which the tenants have not been rehoused.

With the completion of 32 houses however, at Bishops Tachbrook and 11 houses and 8 flats at Cubbington, the number of families still living in condemned properties has been considerably reduced.

	1962	1963
(a) <i>Individual Houses</i>		
Subject to Demolition Orders	11	2
Subject to Closing Orders ...	2	2
Unfit houses made fit following notice	2	0
(b) Clearance Orders made ...	1	0
Clearance Orders confirmed ...	1	1
(c) <i>Certificates of Disrepair</i>		
Applications made	0	0

2. *Overcrowding*.—No occasion arose which made action necessary under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957.

The following table shows the number of houses built by the Council up to the 31st December, 1963.

	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baddesley Clinton	—	—	14	14
Baginton ...	—	—	44	44
Barford ...	—	—	72	72
Beausale ...	—	2	12	14
Bubbenhall ...	—	—	14	14
Cubbington ...	10	—	203	213
Lapworth ...	—	2	32	34
Leek Wootton	—	—	24	24
Radford Semele	10	4	86	100
Shrewley ...	—	2	14	16
Stoneleigh ...	—	2	36	38
Tachbrook ...	10	—	138	148
Weston-under- Wetherley	—	—	7	7
Whitnash ...	10	—	102	112
Totals ...	40	12	798	850

T. Temporary. *S.* Swedish. *P.* Permanent.

4. *Common Lodging Houses.*—There are no such premises in the area of this local authority.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. *Milk*.—One new distributor was registered during the year bringing the total to 20.

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following information which shows the results of routine samples taken during 1963.

(a) *Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31.*

Milk Sampling for biological examination.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>No. positives</i>
Tuberculin Tested ...	26	Nil

These 26 samples were taken from 9 different herds within the District.

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 and 1963.*

<i>Designation of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Tests Failed</i>		
		<i>Meth. Blue</i>	<i>Phosphatase</i>	<i>Turbidity</i>
Tuberculin Tested	12	0	—	—
Pasteurised	90	5	0	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	0

2. *Ice Cream*.—Two premises only were registered for the sale of ice cream during 1963. None of the registered premises sells soft ice cream which requires a high standard of hygiene in its manufacture and cleansing of plant. At one ice cream depot, the sterilising of the freezers from the mobile vans was formerly carried out, but this no longer obtains as the depot is now used for storage purposes only.

3. *Meat*.—In the following table, details are given of the number of animals killed and inspected, and the incidence of disease found. The total number of animals slaughtered shows a decrease on the previous year, 800 compared with 881 in 1962.

MEAT INSPECTION, 1963

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	41	186	1	392	180	Nil
Number inspected	41	186	1	392	180	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	86	Nil	48	14	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	14.6%	46.2%	Nil	12.9%	7.8%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected by Tuberculosis	Nil	0.5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1956

		Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia
1956	...	21	35	23	—	29	—	—
1957	...	46	6	11	—	18	6	—
1958	...	19	13	2	—	26	1	—
1959	...	17	11	14	—	29	—	1
1960	...	17	22	25	—	15	—	—
1961	...	14	12	3	—	12	—	—
1962	...	16	5	5	—	8	—	1
1963	...	57	21	16	—	5	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1963.

Last year mention was made of the unwelcome increase in prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning. This year brings an alarming rise in the notifications for both diseases which, taken together, are in total as many as one would ordinarily expect to find in a three year period. Most of these cases arose sporadically or in small domestic outbreaks and not through any major incident. Nevertheless a continuance of this trend will eventually produce an epidemic situation unless it can be halted or reversed. Much better standards of personal hygiene are needed both in the home and in the catering trade. More time is needed for inspection of food premises and vigour in enforcement of food hygiene regulations. Those which exist are lamentably weak, particularly in the sectors where they should be strongest e.g. stalls and mobile shops. One hopes too in view of what is happening that the school hygiene curriculum has an adequate content of information fitting young citizens for healthy living.

These figures apart there was little of note except the wide prevalence of measles this year. There were 417 reported cases without a death; this should however not lead anyone to underestimate measles which is capable of causing various and severe complications.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continues to be sought by the parents of most young infants. Very satisfactory levels of acceptance were again reached this year.

Smallpox vaccination figures usually have lagged somewhat indicating that this procedure is a “hard sell.” This year, however, experience proved quite different and the importation of oriental smallpox into the Midlands by means of air travellers stimulated the largest demand for vaccination in the experience of many doctors. The local health authority did not adopt mass vaccination as its policy, wisely preferring to limit its activities to contacts and persons whose work exposed them to special risks of contact. Among the persons who elected to have primary vaccination as adults many intense reactions were noticed. Thus it is probably much safer to ensure that all eligible children are vaccinated against smallpox in the first few years of life. Many of the old objections based on conscience or prejudice no longer hold up safely in this modern age of speedy world wide travel. Very few people will be able to journey far outside the British Isles, whether for pleasure or profit, without valid evidence of recent vaccination and it will be much better if the need is for re-vaccination only at such a time.

The following table shows the past incidence of Tuberculosis in the Warwick Rural District :—

		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cases	...	11	26	19	22	22	26	26
Deaths	...	4	4	7	7	6	6	2
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cases	...	28	28	30	33	46	55	25
Deaths	...	3	1	5	7	5	7	5
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Cases	...	22	26	20	14	9	11	
Deaths	...	1	1	2	1	1	4	

During the year there were 11 notifications of tuberculosis; 9 were pulmonary and 2 other forms of tuberculosis. During the year 7 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 8 were discharged.

There is little here to call for special mention. It may however be noted that this year the deaths are more numerous. None of these were however, of young persons and only one of the four deceased was below pensionable age.

B.C.G. vaccine may be given to two groups :—

(i) *School Leavers.*

Children in their 13th year are offered vaccination if negative reactors to a skin test (Heaf Test).

(ii) *Special risk workers.*

e.g. medical students, hospital nurses, etc.

The rural district residents are recorded within the group covering the central area. Work done at High or Grammar Schools within your district was as follows :—

(A) Skin Tests	...	...	...	...	74
(B) Number positive	...	...	...	...	12
(C) Negative reactors vaccinated	...	...	...	...	58

Three children gave strong positive reactions and were X-rayed with negative results. The discrepancy between column A and the sum of columns B plus C is due to absentees from school upon the day of reading tests and vaccination.

APPENDIX FOR 1963

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	75	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	Nil	Nil
Total	59	85	1	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	34	30	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	30	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act provides that where persons—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, and the Medical Officer of Health gives a written certificate in the prescribed form, the local authority may apply to a court, having jurisdiction, for an order to remove the person to a suitable and convenient place e.g. hospital. Seven days clear notice must be given of the intended application to the person concerned and also to the person managing the premises or institution. An order, if granted, may authorize a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months in the place specified therein and is in certain circumstances renewable.

Only one case was reported for investigation during 1963 :—

Case 1. Mrs. A. I.— (92). This old lady lived alone and was very independent in mind though physically rather infirm and subject to drop attacks. Representations had been made by neighbours and others over a period of several years but it did not appear that circumstances warranted official interference with her liberty or that she would settle down happily to institutional life. On 10th August, 1963 she fell down at home and broke an arm; her calls for help were answered by a neighbour and the police and she was removed to hospital. At first she did not wish to be detained there but complications made her admission necessary. As a result of her immobility, thrombosis occurred in a leg vein and on September 3rd a clot moved to the lung causing her death from pulmonary infarction.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Council of the Rural District of Warwick

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1963.

The year was an extremely busy one as far as activities in the field of environmental hygiene were concerned.

January and February saw the great "freeze up" which taxed the resources of the Department to the limit, but with the co-operation of the staff who worked long hours, the inconvenience to householders who had frozen pipes was reduced to a minimum.

Later in the year the transfer of responsibility for the water supply services to the South Warwickshire Water Board was effected.

1963 saw the commencement of the long awaited Lapworth and Rowington Sewerage Scheme as well as a small sewerage scheme at Crackley Crescent, near Kenilworth.

The most unusual feature of the year's work and an innovation not previously experienced was the preparation for the Royal Show—held at Stoneleigh from the 2nd-5th July. Although the Show only lasted four days, several of the staff were engaged for many weeks in preparing for this event.

The work included the design of a sewerage system to serve part of the Show Ground, the making of arrangements with neighbouring authorities and private firms for the hire of cesspool emptiers and refuse vehicles, the provision of a team of litter collectors, and the making of arrangements with caterers concerning catering facilities and food hygiene practice.

Our thanks are due to the several Local Authorities and others who provided vehicles and staff to help during the Show days.

In conclusion may I once again express my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health and other officers of the Council for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. LYNE,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The Council operate a weekly "rear of premises" collection throughout their collection area. Thus the parts of the District which are semi-urban in character enjoy a service comparing favourably with that operated by adjacent urban authorities, whilst the rural areas receive a service in advance of the standard generally prevailing in rural districts. The weekly collection frequency was well maintained throughout the year with the exception of the period of extremely inclement weather in January and February.

The incentive bonus scheme is undoubtedly a major factor in the achievement of a weekly refuse collection; nevertheless the refuse collectors deserve high praise for the way in which they carry out their duties, often in extremely trying circumstances. The dustman must work in all weathers without respite, he has a job which is at the best of times both onerous and unpleasant. It is to the dustman's credit that complaints from householders are nowadays few and far between.

Almost the sole source of complaint during the year was the fact that certain premises in the District had no refuse collection by reason of their inaccessibility and/or distance from the collection area. The Council decided at the end of the year to extend the service to such isolated premises where the occupiers require it, and arrangements to this end are in course of preparation.

The special collection of trade refuse envisaged in the 1962 Report was not implemented by reason of the limited number of shopkeepers who were willing to pay for the service. Trade refuse from those premises in respect of which agreements were entered into is now collected with household refuse at a charge of 1s. 3d. per bin per week.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable refuse disposal facilities since the Cubbington Tip became filled. Negotiations for a central tipping site at Old Milverton broke down, though a site was obtained at Bushwood where the refuse from the Western part of the District (about one fifth of the total) will be tipped when necessary improvements are completed. The majority of the refuse collected in the District is disposed of at the Coventry Corporation's Baginton Tip.

By far the greatest element contained in household refuse nowadays is paper and cardboard. Its present-day salvage value renders uneconomic any attempt to deal with it separately, and it presents a continual disposal problem. The most effective means of overcoming this difficulty is the burning of all combustible matter, wherever possible, by the householder, before it becomes part of the refuse put out for collection.

Cesspool Emptying and Nightsoil Collection

The Council has two cesspool emptying vehicles in full-time use, one of which is employed upon the regular weekly clearance of nightsoil pails while the other deals with the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks. The Council's progressive policy in regard to new village sewerage schemes should eventually achieve a diminution of this work, but to date it has served only to enable the extension of the service to areas not served hitherto.

Royal Show, 1963

The holding of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh Park in this District involved the Council in responsibility for the cleansing of the showground. This virtually amounted to providing services for an entire "new town" set down within the District and fully occupied for one week not only by regular "inhabitants" but also by many thousands of the visiting public who produced much more than their fair share of litter.

The atrocious weather conditions prevailing during the week of the Show severely aggravated the problem of cleansing, particularly that of regularly clearing cesspits and sumps, the approaches to which could not be used in the soft conditions by heavy vehicles.

The normal refuse and nightsoil collection services were carried out in the District without interruption (with the exception of one refuse collection route) despite the fact that the workmen and their vehicles were required to work overtime at the Showground after their normal day's work.

In addition to the Council's own fleet, sixteen cleansing vehicles were loaned or hired together with their drivers from neighbouring local authorities, cleansing contractors and manufacturers of Municipal vehicles. It is most gratifying that the workmen, drawn from so many different sources, worked harmoniously together for long hours in difficult

conditions and that their teamwork resulted in the successful completion of the operation to the satisfaction of the Council and of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Transport

For administrative purposes, all vehicles, including cleansing vehicles, are combined to form a Transport Section. The Council owns the following vehicles:—

Refuse Vehicles	...	6	(5 operational, 1 standby)
Cssspool Emptiers	...	3	
Tractors, medium	...	1	
Tractors, light	...	1	
Vans	...	5	(one van was transferred to the South Warwickshire Water Board)
Cars	...	2	
Lorry (open)	...	1	

Housing

1963 has seen an acceleration in the house building programme and it is pleasing to report that 32 houses at Bishops Tachbrook and 11 houses and 8 flats at Cubbington have been completed during the year.

Work has also commenced on the dwellings for the elderly at Barford and Whitnash and these should be completed in the Spring of 1964.

By December, 1963, the Hatton Housing Scheme had reached an advanced stage of completion. This scheme will provide housing accommodation for 32 families.

With the provision of these new dwellings, the rehousing of families from condemned properties can take place and the subsequent demolition of the vacated properties.

The following table shows the position with regard to the condemned properties at the end of the year.

<i>Class (see footnote)</i>	A		B		C		D		E	
Year	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Outstanding at beginning of year ...	64	61	59	63	7	7	2	1	10	10
Made subjects of orders or undertakings during the year ...	3	0	11	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
Demolished during the year ...	6	3	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Made fit during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Outstanding at end of year ...	61	58	63	57	7	9	1	1	10	10

A. Under Clearance Orders.

B. Under Demolition Orders.

C. Under Closing Orders.

D. Under Undertakings to make fit.

E. Under Undertakings not to use for human habitation until made fit.

Construction of New Houses

183 private houses were built in the District during 1963 compared with 275 the previous year. The rise in land prices coupled with the scarcity of building sites has, no doubt, contributed to this decline in the construction of new private dwellings.

New Council houses totalled 51.

The total number of houses in the Rural District is now 7,957.

Improvement Grants

	1962			1963	
	S.	D.		S.	D.
Number of applications received ...	39	30	...	24	24
Number of properties involved ...	39	37	...	24	26
Number of claims granted	30	22	...	9	14
Number of properties involved ...	30	31	...	9	16

*S. Standard Grant.

D. Discretionary Grant.

Each of the last three years has seen a steady decline in the number of improvement grants approved—86 in 1961, 61 in 1962 and 25 this year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

(1) *General*—In the course of the year one major and two minor sewerage schemes were undertaken, and when

completed the percentage of the population connected to main sewers will rise from the present level of 75% to 82%.

(2) *Construction of new Sewers and Disposal Works—*

(a) Lapworth and Rowington Sewage Scheme—Tenders for this scheme (which was described in the previous report) were invited early in the year and work started on July 1st, 1963.

The scheme is due for completion in January 1965. At December, 1963 some 41 manholes and the following sewers, part in Rowington and part in Lapworth, had been completed—

12in. diameter sewers	...	1,490 yards
9in. diameter sewers	...	60 yards
6in. diameter sewers	...	4,550 yards
House connections to cur-tilage	... ..	4 No.

The new disposal works at Dicks Lane, Rowington and the pumping stations proposed at Rising Lane, Lapworth and Warwick Old Road, Lapworth were not commenced during the year.

The scheme will render existing disposal works, at Broomhall Lane, Rising Lane, and Old Warwick Road, Lapworth, redundant, and will dispense with the need to collect sludge from 74 septic tanks or cesspools and night soil pails from 99 properties in the two parishes.

(b) Sherbourne Sewerage and Disposal—The laying of 95 yards of new 4in. sewers and 40 yards of new 6in. sewers was completed by contract during the year.

The object of the scheme was to exclude a certain amount of infiltration into the sewers.

In addition, a new submersible pump has been fitted to Sherbourne Station to replace the worn out tandem compressor ejector.

(c) Crackley Crescent Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—The scheme intended to serve the 14 houses of Crackley Crescent was commenced in September and by the end of the year 275 yards of rising main to Kenilworth sewers and 60 yards of 6in. emergency outfall sewers had been laid. The pumping station was complete but awaiting installation of pump and electrical apparatus.

It is expected that the pumping station will be operative early in 1964.

(3) *Variations in Sewerage Schemes—*

(a) Shrewley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—This scheme was completed in 1962 and the provisional final cost which includes the sewer extension to Hatton Green is £67,059.

During the course of the year the Disposal Works has been converted to an all-pumped works by the installation of a temporary pump and temporary rising main between the existing Disposal Works pumping station and the sedimentation tank.

The incoming sewers now discharge into the pumping station sump instead of by gravity along surcharged approach sewers.

This arrangement has resulted in an effluent of better quality.

(b) Leek Wootton Sewage Disposal Works—This is now an all-pumped disposal works. Sewers discharge into the pump sump by gravity and sewage is lifted by pump to the tank, instead of the approach sewers being surcharged and applied by gravity direct to the sedimentation tank, as formerly.

An improvement in the quality of effluent has resulted from the change.

(4) *Schemes being considered and almost ready for construction—*

(a) Old Milverton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—Tenders for this scheme, which is intended to serve 25 properties and to treat the sewage at a new Disposal Works to be constructed near Church Farm, Old Milverton, are due to be invited early in the new year.

Free connections to curtilage up to 50 feet limit are proposed under the scheme.

(b) Bubbenhall Sewage and Sewerage Disposal—After the Minister's local investigation in December 1962 the scheme was approved in September 1963 and tenders were received in December 1963. The scheme involves the construction of a new Disposal Works, some 4,650 yards of 6in. diameter sewers and house connections to deal with an ultimate population of 500 persons.

(5) *Sewerage Schemes in course of consideration—*

The Norton Lindsey Sewerage Disposal—The scheme is designed to serve a population of some 213 persons from Warwick R.D.C. area and 173 persons in the Stratford R.D.C. area with ultimate population figures of 444 and 221 respectively. In particular the hamlet of Wolverton within the Stratford R.D.C. is to be catered for.

(b) Toll Bar End Pumping Station—Design work in connection with a scheme to accept trade and domestic sewage from the Hawker Siddeley factory at Baginton and to pump to the Coventry Corporation sewers, continues.

(c) The Baddesley Clinton-Chadwick End Extension—This proposed extension to the Lapworth Sewerage Scheme has made little progress during the year chiefly due to difficulties in acquiring a site for a pumping station.

(d) Budbrooke Barracks Development Area and Hampton-on-the-Hill—The proposals for the Barracks Development area and the method by which sewage from the Hampton-on-the-Hill area should be dealt with have been actively considered. The chief question to be settled is whether the existing Disposal Works at the Barracks should be perpetuated or sewage gravitate to the Warwick Borough Disposal Works.

(e) The Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme—Schemes to serve Eathorpe, Hunningham and Offchurch by pumping the whole of the sewage to the existing Radford Church Pumping Station and so to Leamington Spa, or alternatively pumping from each of the villages to the existing Weston-under-Wetherley Colony Disposal Works enlarged to deal with the flow, are being considered. The inclusion of the village of Weston-under-Wetherley in either of these schemes is envisaged.

(6) The following table shows the effect of the new sewerage schemes on existing works :—

A

<i>Existing Disposal Works at R.D.C. Housing Sites</i>	<i>No. of properties served</i>	<i>Works which will become redundant</i>
Baddesley Clinton	14	Yes. Extension to Lapworth and Row- ington Sewerage Scheme.
Beausale Heath Terrace	2	No.
Beausale Heath Terrace	12	No.
Bubbenhall Avon Terrace	12	Yes. Under Bubben- hall Sewerage Scheme.
Bubbenhall Grimes Terrace	2	Ditto.
Little Shrewley	6	Yes. After housing alterations.
Lowsonford	12	No.
Weston-under- Wetherley	6	Yes. Under Eastern Area Scheme.
Lapworth Broomhall Lane	16	Yes. Under Lapworth and Rowington Scheme.

B

<i>Private Disposal Works taken over</i>	<i>No. of properties served</i>	<i>Works which will become redundant</i>
Lapworth Old Warwick Road	25	Yes. Under Lapworth and Rowington Scheme.
Lapworth Rising Lane	43	Ditto.

The number of pumping stations increased during the year by the addition of Crackley Crescent pumping station and by the alterations at Leek Wootton and Hatton Sewage Disposal Works.

The schedule of pumping stations now reads as follows :—

Stations discharging to Warwick R.D.C. Disposal Works

Hatton Ejector Station
Leek Wootton (Disposal Works)
Hatton (Disposal Works)

Stations discharging ultimately to other Authorities sewers—

Burton Green (Cromwell Lane)
Bishops Tachbrook
Baginton Oak
Baginton Mill
Baginton Toll Bar End
Barford (Sandy Way)
Barford Bridge
Crackley Crescent
Cubbington (Leicester Lane)
Cubbington (Offchurch Road)
Radford Church
Radford Valley
Stoneleigh
Sherbourne
Whitnash (Home Farm Crescent)

(7) *Disposal Works or Pumping Stations rendered redundant during the year—None.*

(8) *Major repairs to sewage installations during the year—*During the year a new pump was provided at the Stoneleigh Pumping Station and major repairs were carried out to the pump at Barford Bridge.

(9) As a result of grants the following private installations were constructed within the District during the year :—

Discretionary Grants

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Septic Tank</i>	<i>Cesspools</i>
Beausale	1	—
Eathorpe	1	—
Hatton	1	—
Norton Lindsey	1	—
Old Milverton	1	—
Offchurch	1	—
Lapworth	1	—
Whitnash	1	—
Total	8	Nil

Standard Grants

Budbrooke	1	—
Norton Lindsey	1	—
Total	2	Nil

(10) The Council continues to operate cesspool and septic tank emptying service. 730 tanks were emptied during the year. An analysis of the parishes from which the collections were made is given in Appendix (A).

(11) The night-soil pail collection service continues and an average weekly collection of 632 pails is made. An analysis of the location of the properties from which this collection is made is given in Appendix (A).

(12) *Connections to existing sewers*—Throughout the year connections of properties to existing sewers were made as follows :—

	<i>No.</i>
(a) Discretionary Grant aided Schemes ...	12
(b) Standard Grant aided Schemes ...	4
(c) Private contracts to existing free connections	44
(d) New Private development to existing sewers	151
(e) Rural District Development to existing sewers	49
Total ...	260

Appendix (A) illustrates the parishes in which these connections were made.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
REPORT JANUARY 1963—DECEMBER 1963
SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Parish	(1) No. of properties	(2) No. of night soil pail units collected weekly	(3) No. of cesspool emptying visits during year	Sewer connections				
				By dis- cretionary grant	By standard grant	Privately to existing free con. to curtilage	From private devel. to exist. sewers	From R.D.C. develop. to exist. sewers
Ashow	45	30	10					
Baddesley								
Clinton	55	17	18					
Baginton	274	12	5					
Barford	287	11	6	3		3	8	
Beausale	85	No service	7					
Blackdown	38	No service	17					
Bishops								
Tachbrook	387	Nil	6	1		1	20	32
Bubbenhall	92	36	33					
Budbrooke	136	29	151					
Bushwood	10	No service						
Cubbington	1360	17	2	1		1	42	17
Eathorpe	37	26	2					
Guy's Cliffe	1	No service	1					
Haseley	72	12	71					
Hatton	113	30		1				
Honiley	17	No service	14					
Hunningham	62	40	14					
Lapworth	553	101	108					
Leek								
Wooteon	215	10	9	3		3		
Norton								
Lindsey	76	84	48					
Offchurch	99	22	26					
Old								
Milverton	78	No service	3				1	
Radford								
Semele	429	4	6		1	1	12	
Rowington	305	67	106					
Sherbourne	36	6	2					
Shrewley	260	27	10	2	3	33		
Stoneleigh ..	1777	66	71			2	33	
Wappenbury	22	10	10					
Wasperton	52	6	12					
Weston- under-								
Wetherley	62	14	13					
Whitnash	1462	Nil	12	1			35	
Wroxall	34	15	1					
Total	8531	632	794	12	4	44	151	49

Total 860 properties connected during the year

Other Districts :	—
Kenilworth	25
Warwick	8
Ryton	3
	<hr/> 830

(13) *Connections by R.D.C. Contractor*—Within the limits of the highway the following sewer connections were made by the Council's appointed sub-contractor on a rechargeable basis :—

Baginton	...	...	...	...	1
Barford	...	...	...	...	2
Cubbington	...	...	...	...	1
Radford	...	...	...	...	1
Stoneleigh	...	...	...	...	2
Sherbourne	...	...	...	...	1
Tachbrook	...	...	...	...	2
Total					10

The cost of this work was £409 4s. 9d., an average of £40 18s. 6d. per connection.

These connections are not additional to those noted in paragraph 12. One connection mentioned in this paragraph may be for the purposes of connecting several properties.

(14) *Frost Damage*—The hard frost of January and February did little damage to sewage installations.

None of the sewers was frozen although there were reports of such. These all proved to be blocked soil branch pipes which had frozen solid.

Apart from minor inconveniences such as the filter distributor chains freezing to the media there was no serious trouble at the various sewage disposal works.

(15) *Royal Show*—The Royal Agricultural Society of England Annual Show was held at Stoneleigh Park this year, and the Council's cesspool emptying service was presented with a problem of some magnitude.

The work entailed the emptying of cesspools at cafes and other buildings before the start of the Show, for some time after, and for the six effective days of the Show. A fleet varying from eight to fifteen vehicles made from 57 to 257 cesspool emptying visits per day, and in the day of the greatest attendance it is estimated that 156,000 gallons was collected.

The sewage collected by tanker, together with that collected by the private sewerage scheme constructed by the Show authorities, was discharged into a balancing

lagoon and then pumped to the Stoneleigh Sewage Pumping station and thence to the Coventry Sewage Disposal Works at Finham.

It is estimated that the amount of sewage dealt with daily from the Society's Showground reached a maximum of 166,000 gallons per day.

Sanitary Services (Water Supply)

(1) 1963 was a memorable year as far as water was concerned, not only as regards the extreme weather conditions which caused so many frozen pipes, but as the year when the newly formed South Warwickshire Water Board came into operation. From the 1st April the new Board became responsible for the administration of the Council's public water supplies.

(2) *Eastern Area Water Scheme*—Commenced in 1962, work continued on this scheme which is to provide water to the four eastern parishes.

(3) *The Tachbrook Booster Station and associated Mains Schemes*—This scheme was carried out during 1963. A new booster pump was provided at Tachbrook reservoir, new 6in. mains were laid at Whitnash and Bishop's Tachbrook and a new pressure reducing chamber provided on Radford Semele Hill.

(4) *Effect of cold weather on the water system*—The extreme weather conditions during the early part of 1963 caused considerable inconvenience to residents in many parishes due to the freezing of the water in the service pipes. During the first three days of January, 37 stand pipes were erected at convenient positions to provide a supply to householders having frozen pipes. Many requests to thaw out pipes were received and during February 167 premises were dealt with by the electrical equipment which was purchased for this purpose.

At one time the water tower at Lapworth had a 12in. thick layer of ice on the surface of the water. This had to be broken daily to prevent damage to the walls of the tower.

During this period the staff worked many long hours and for seven days a week and at times in near blizzard weather conditions.

Food Premises

The inspection of all food premises within the District is an important part of the work of the Public Health Department and inspections are carried out as frequently as possible. 445 inspections were made during the year.

Improvements at several premises were carried out, including the construction of a new toilet block at one public house, the modernisation of one licensed club and the installation of a new drainage system at another licensed club.

Ten contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were reported to the occupiers of several premises concerned and these matters were readily dealt with.

The inspection of restaurants, shops, canteens etc. was not the only concern of the Public Health Department during the year, as it was realised that 1963 would see the opening of the Royal Show on its new site at Stoneleigh Abbey and this would pose many problems for this Authority—not the least being the inspection and supervision of the many food premises.

Early in the year the official caterers to the Show were contacted regarding food hygiene arrangements and every co-operation was promised.

Many visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the restaurants, bars etc., both prior to, and during the Show, and I am greatly indebted to the Public Health Inspectors from neighbouring local Authorities who assisted in this work.

The standard of hygiene varied considerably as did the facilities provided at the numerous catering establishments. The occupiers however, were co-operative and endeavoured to comply with any request made by this department.

If it is decided that the Royal Show remains at Stoneleigh, it is expected that permanent buildings will replace the tented accommodation and main drainage can be provided in lieu of cesspools.

Meat Inspection

On the 1st October, 1963 the Meat Inspection Regulations came into force. These require that the carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until they have

been inspected, and if passed as fit, shall be stamped with a suitable mark. A charge is now made for carrying out the inspection.

100% meat inspection was maintained by this Authority prior to the Regulations coming into force, so little reorganisation has been necessary. The only alteration in practice is that the inspection is now carried out on one evening each week in order that the meat may be inspected within the necessary period of slaughter.

Factories

77 visits were made to factories during 1963 but no serious contraventions found. Visits were also made to building sites to inspect the sanitary accommodation for workmen. At some of these the conditions were not satisfactory and the attention of the owner was drawn to the contraventions of the Act.

Swimming Pools

Two samples of water from the Kenpas Swimming Pool at Green Lane, Finham were submitted for examinations and were found to be satisfactory. This is the only public swimming pool in the Rural District.

Purification of the water is effected by sand filtration followed by chlorination and aeration.

Petroleum

During 1963 two new premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and at another premises additional storage tanks were installed.

Three tanks more than 20 years old were tested by inert gas under pressure and in all cases the tanks failed to pass the test.

Rodent Control

The Council employ two rodent operators for the destruction of rats and mice at domestic premises, Council owned properties (sewage works, tips etc.) and on agricultural land and premises. The latter category involves the majority of the work performed and 169 contracts were in force at the end of the year, to the total value of £1,825 6s. 0d.

The number of agricultural contracts has risen steadily since this function was taken over from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1958, and the total absence of complaints testifies to the satisfaction of the farmers with the effectiveness of the service given. It is, however, not always appreciated that regular visits by the rodent operator for the carrying out of preventive measures are still necessary after rodent infestation has been eradicated. The farmers who take rodent control measures only when their land and buildings are actually infested, are merely ensuring the continuance of a nuisance which, with proper and prolonged treatment, could be effectively remedied.

Atmospheric Pollution

Living in the Rural District one would not expect any smoke pollution but this does not obtain at Whitnash where a volumetric apparatus records the amount of suspended matter in the air, which is not insignificant, although usually below that of the neighbouring borough. The information recorded continues to be forwarded to the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Control of new boiler installations is effected under the Clean Air Act which requires that the furnaces of such boilers shall be as far as practicable smokeless in operation. Provision is made in the Act for local authorities to examine and approve the plans of any proposed installations which may be submitted to them and during the year three applications were approved in respect of business premises and three in respect of new schools.

Caravans

One caravan site licence was issued during the year and this in respect of a caravan in the parish of Bishops Tachbrook and for a short period only.

During the year the unlicensed site at Burton Green which had been cleared of caravans in 1962, was again being used by caravan dwellers. Several caravans were moved on to the land early in 1963 and by December five caravans still remained. As the site was in an insanitary state, statutory notices were served upon the owner to abate the nuisances and remove the caravans from the land. The notices were not complied with and legal proceedings against the owner were commenced.

The construction of the caravan site at South Farm, Whitnash, continued during the year and with the provision of better means of access, conditions greatly improved.

In a rural area it is inevitable that unauthorised caravan sites will arise from time to time but what especially gives rise for concern is the establishment of businesses on these sites which are used for the sorting of rags, collection of scrap metal etc. If prompt action is not taken, these sites soon increase in size with consequent development of insanitary conditions and nuisances. Where such sites are discovered, every effort is made to have the caravans removed before nuisances arise.

TABLE I.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK DONE IN THE HEALTH
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1963.

	Inspections and observations made	Notices serviced		Notices complied with
		Statu- tory	In- formal	
Bakehouses	6	—	—	—
Butchers' shops and slaughterhouses ...	207	—	—	—
Dairies and milkshops ...	6	—	—	—
Public houses, clubs restaurants, etc. ...	80	—	2	5
Food premises (other than above)	140	—	1	—
Food examination and investigation ...	6	—	—	—
Factories	77	—	—	—
Building sites	8	—	—	—
Outworkers residences ...	2	—	—	—
Houses (Housing Act and Public Health Act) ...	359	—	9	4
Caravans	175	4	1	1
Swimming baths	5	—	—	—
Rivers, streams and ditches	140	—	—	—
Drainage	516	11	—	11
Accumulations	23	—	—	—
Rodents	3283	—	—	—
Vermin (other than rodents)	8	—	—	—
Noise nuisances	20	—	—	—
Clean Air Act	291	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts	88	—	—	—
Water supplies	52	—	—	—
Infectious diseases ...	330	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	249	—	—	—
Refuse collection, etc. ...	12	—	—	—
Totals ...	6083	15	13	21

TABLE II.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1963
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954	19,600	316	16.1	10	31.6	323	16.5
1955	20,570	338	16.4	9	26.6	343	16.7
1956	22,360	357	15.9	4	11.2	343	15.3
1957	22,790	392	17.0	7	18.0	329	14.4
1958	23,520	418	17.8	6	14.3	316	13.4
1959	24,550	509	20.7	15	29.5	272	11.1
1960	25,580	414	16.2	7	16.9	289	11.3
1961	26,310	497	19.0	9	18.2	264	10.0
1962	27,540	510	18.5	7	13.7	321	11.3
1963	28,310	566	20.0	6	10.6	265	9.4

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1963.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1963.

(Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under Deaths. one year to 1,000 Births	
England and Wales	...	...	18.2	17.2	12.2	21.1

TABLE III.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1963.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.									Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plague ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	16	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Malaria	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	57	1	13	13	4	16	6	4	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	11	1	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	417	9	193	206	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	2	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Food Poisoning	21	1	3	5	2	9	1	.....	.....
Totals	541	14	218	244	17	29	12	7	.....

TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	2
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	22
18 Coronary disease, angina	31	24
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
20 Other heart disease	10	15
21 Other circulatory disease	6	8
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	13	22
24 Bronchitis	11	3
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	—	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	10
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	1
34 All other accidents	3	6
35 Suicide	1	2
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	138	127

